NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW

MNEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROOKWOOD—SUD-DEN THOUGHTS—FRENCH SPY—SIAMESE TWINS. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Taxing a Taxtar—Jack

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE SHAMROCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Tue Live In-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- WIFE'S SECRET.

BARNUM'S MUSRUM. Brondway.—Two Mannoth Par Women-Living Skeleton—Dwars—Learned Seal-Grand Protacle—Faurs, Tim Hayes, &c.—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Etimopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—The Black Chemist.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- HAMLET-ON TO RICHMOND-ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.

BALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert Hellen-VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street Equatrian Gymnastic and Acrobatic Entertainments—Haillequin Bluermand.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway.—OSCANYAN'S ORIENTAL AMERICAN THEATEE, No. 414 Broadway.-BALLETS,

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway. - Moving Wax NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

New York, Friday, January 13, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Mississippi squadror details to the Navy Department, in an official despatch, the facts regarding the escape across the Tennessee river at Bainbridge six miles above Florence Alabama of the remnants of Hood's defeated and demoralized army The Admiral says that only the sudden falling of the water on the shoals and the prevalence of a for enabled the robels to clude the gunboats. All the pontoons and other means of crossing below Bainbridge were stroyed, and thousands of Hood's men were consequently scattered through the woods on the north side of the river. Admiral Lee encloses a despatch which he had received from General Thomas, dated at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 29th of December, in which the latter sum up, so far as then known to him, Hood's losses in men ad artillery from the time he grossed the Tennessee It puts them down at nineteen general officers and about fourteen thousand men in killed wounded and captured and seventy pieces of artillery Rather singularly, though, he doe not include in this account Hood's killed and wounded in the two days battle before Nashville, on the 15th

Confirmation of the rebei despatch, published in yesterday's HERALD, stating that a portion of General Sherman's army had been sent from Savannah to Beaufort. S. C., is furnished us by the steamship George C. Collins which arrived here yesterday, from Port Royal on the 7th inst. The Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle says that since Gen. an has had possession of Savannah the most perfect order has been maintained, and that the slightest disorders or interference with the rights of the citizens on the part of soldiers are severely punished. It also states that a majority of the male population remained in the city; that on Sundays the churches are well filled with ladies; that greenbacks are now exclusively the

James river despatches report that owing to the lack of transportation and forage caused by General Warren's ruction of the Weldon Railroad to Hicksford, on the Meherrin river, about forty miles south of Petersburg, General Lee's rebel cavalry have been compelled to withdraw to that point to make their winter quarters, though they picket as far north as Ream's station and Hatcher's run. The rebels have made scarcely any progress in relaying the track torn up by Warren's men in their raid. It is said that the removal of General Butler from the head of the Army of the James caused great surprise to nearly his entire command, both officers and

One of our correspondents in the Shenandoah valley says a rumor prevails there that General Sheridan is to have a new and very important command. General Powell has resigned the command of the Second cavalry division of the Shenandoah army, and is to be succeeded

Our New Orleans despatches give us some very interesting particulars of a late Union raid under Colonel Robinson, which left Fort Barrancas, Florida, on the 13th of last month, and reached its destination, Pollard, Alabama, without the slightest opposition on the part of the enemy. Here the railroad and telegraph, two bridges, immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores, the buildings containing them, a train of cars and much other rebel government property were destroyed. The Union force then started to return. In the meantime the enmy had collected scattered detach ments, and made considerable opposition, but was badly defeated and driven back each time he made a stand. The rebei loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Colonel Robinson's loss in killed, wounded and missing was only about seventy. Some further particulars of General Granger's expedition from Fort Gaines, Mobile bay, to Franklin creek, Jackson county, Mississippi, are furnished us. On the 22d of December General Granger had secured much valuable property, and his pickets were within twenty-eight miles of Mobile. The rebel General Buckner is said to have a large force at Alexandria, Louisiana. General Hurbut has directed the closing of the theatres and all other places of amusement in New Orleans on Sunday, by order of President Lincoln.

The Richmond papers are daily growing more bold and bitter in their denunciations of Jeff. Davis and his administration of military affairs, and in their demands for the appointment of General Lee to supreme and unrestricted direction of all the rebel armies. The Richmond Examiner, of the 9th inst., says that Jeff.'s course of conduct is whirling the confederacy to the Devil, and the Enquirer of the 11th inst. states that a call is out for a convention of the "Confederate States," the objects of the authors of which are to revolutionize the rebel revolution, depose Jeff. Davis and his Congress, appoint a dictator, and perhaps surrender to the Yankees. It is said that the guerilla Moshy has arrived gafely at the residence of his father, in Amheret, Va., and ex-The capture of two Yankee barges, containing twenty. geven men, by a rebel picket boat in Charleston harbor.

off Fort Sumter, is reported. The Yankees are said to have belonged to the gunboats Mary Sandford and Pon-

rebels visited Shreveport, Louisiana, on the 13th of last month, to request the shipment of a sufficient quantity of cotton to provide for the pressing necessities of their people and to arm the Lidian soldiers in the rebel

In the Senate yesterday the debate on the resolution to terminate the so-called Canadian Reciprocity treaty was continued; and the proposition was finally subject now goes back to the House, where it origi-nated, and where it was carried, on the 13th of December by a vote of cighty-five against fifty-one. There is therefore, no further doubt on the question of the termi ton, N. C., and to report back to the Senate, was propose by Mr. Wilson, and adopted. Vice Admiral Farragu nutes was taken to allow members to pay their rehe agreement between the United States and Great Judiciary Committee reported that they could find no law assembling of an extra session of Congress, and no legis-lation on the subject was necessary. A resolution rela-tive to the sale of Indian lands, and limiting the price of he same, was adopted. A brief executive session was

In the House of Representatives Mr. Eliot, of Massa husetts, introduced a substitute for the bill to organize he rebel States, providing that some of them shall be at awed to resume their political relations until the loval itizens organize a government republican in form and viding that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution adopted in April, 1864. The subtitute was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the ssion was occupied in debating the constitutional unendment prohibiting slavery. Messrs. Smith, of Kenucky; Cox, of Obio; Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Thayer, of Pennsylvania, participated in the discussion. THE LEGISLATURY

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Folger reported back the Bounty bill from the select committee. Among the bills noticed were one for the payment of certain moneys collected by the Health Department; also to amend the charter of the House for the Reformation of Juvenile Decertain public records in New York: to repeal the far restrictions in the Central Rullroad Consolidation act; and to facilitate the acquisition of land the Croton Aqueduct Board. A resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the Attorney General in relation to the constitutionality of an accreating State indebtedness for the purpose of encouraging to Governor Fenton, announcing that free Missouri greets New York, was read and received with applause. The Senate held a special evening session to consider the State Bounty bill. After considerable debate an amendment was moved, pending the consideration of whi motion progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for this evening.

In the Assembly bills were notified to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, for a railroad in Broadway, to incorporate the Cosmopolitan Railroad Company, to regulate the price of gas in Brooklyn; also Bill were introduced for the crection of a new Capitol, to amend the Brooklyn Water act, to authorize the Seond Avenue Railroad Company to lay a new track, relative to taxes and assessments in this city, for a ral-road in Thirty-fourth street, and Sixth avenue; also to incorporate the New York Conservatory of Music. Speaker then presented the annual reports of the Commissary General of Ordnance and of the Adjutant General The bill to amend the constitution relative to the appoint ment of Commissioners of Appeals was then taken up

and passed. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our European files by the Moravian, dated to the 29t er, contain very interesting and important details of our telegraphic report from Portland, published addressed by Pope Pius the Ninth to the episcopacy of the Catholic Church all over the world, coming at the present moment, may be regarded as one of the most in portant acclesiastical documents over issued from Rome that the republican troops are still giving the im-perialists plenty to do. We have an account of the defeat of about four thousand five bundred of the Etta, a short distance from the city of Oajsca. As soon as this became known in the capital large reinforcenents for the imperialists were sent forward, with wha result had not been learned. The report of the defent of foundation, and throughout all Southern Mexico the sun porters of Juarez are represented as very active and s essful. In one town the imperial garrison had revolted, put the prefect to death, and joined the liberal ranks.

The steamer Melville, which left this port for Hille Head on the 5th inst., after encountering heavy south west winds and a heavy sea, had her bows stove in the night of the 7th inst., and sank on the following day (Senday last). Of about eighty persons who were or them, named Albert L. Baydon, was picked up on a floating fragment of the wreck on last Sunday afternoon, by the bark Rechabite, which arrived here yester day, and three others-A. B. Peacock, passenger Philadelphia; Joseph M. Kerney, mate, William Kennedy, third engineer were rescued and brought to this port by the brig Harriet. The Melville had sixty-five passengers, four of whom were ladies and about sixteen officers and crew. The weather has been very stormy across the whole extent of the North Atlantic during the past month, and the shipwrecks and loss of life already reported as resulting from it are quite considerable. Among the vessels totally lost, besides the Melville, were the steamship North America, with which one hundred and ninety-six lives were lost; the ship Al batross, the bark Mallie Metcalf, and doubtless many

thers, some of which may never be heard from. The mail steamer Georgiana, running between Balti ner in Chesapeake bay on last Tuesday morning during a dense fog, and four of those on board were The bowsprit of the schooner struck the Georgiana, tear wheelhouse; but by the use of her pumps she was enabled to reach Fortress Monroe, with her surviving in-

jured and uninjured passengers and crew. Committee rooms, in the City Hall, has very much in will give credits on our quota under the President's last call for all the naval enterments. Chairman Blust now receiving recruits for the veteran First army corps, to be commanded by Major General Hancock, and to con sist only of men who have already served at least two years in the army. General Hancock yesterday visited the volunteering and enrolling rooms. In the latter there are about one thousand clerks employed, who, or the veteran General's presence being announced, rose and gave him nine hearty cheers.

with contributions of provisions for the poor of Savan-nah obtained by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce the next day, and that an additional steamer will I lespatched from this port some time next week.

The Hecker injunction case was argued yesterday fore Judge Ingraham, by John E. Develin and ex-Judge Allen on the part of the city, and James R. Whiting on the part of the Citizens' Association. While pe across the City Hall Park, on his way to court. Mr. Hecker was assaulted by some of the street sweepers and roughly handled. He succeeded in making his escape, however, with a few bruises, and sought refuge in the Suprem Court Chambers, where he was protected from the ence of the mob by the promptness and courage of the court officers and some citizens. Judge Ingraham will make known his decision this morning at ten o'clock.

The weather yesterday was again clear, cool and de-liciously invigorating, and the los on the various skating ponds in and around the city was in excellent condition and was thronged by thousands of skaters. In the Park the attendance was very large. The first grand fancy

dress ball of the season on the Fifth avenue pond took place in the afternoon and evening. There were present lad es and gentlemen of all ages, in all kinds of fanc costumes, flying around in quadrilles, waltzes, polkas and jigs, presenting a scene of the most culivening character

The sport was continued till nearly midnight.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminar yesterday Eliza Savoka, a Spanish negress, indicted for the murder of Mary Bean at the Sixth ward station house, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was re manded for sentence,
The breach of promise suit of Sophia Kittle versus

William Walsh resulted yesterday, in the Superior Court, trial term, in a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury as-

sessed the damages at \$3,000. terday was a somewhat novel charge of assault and but tery preferred by Charlotte Fisher against Chas. Killings, a journeyman tailor. She complained that, as she was leaving a tailoring establishment in Broadway, on the 29th dress, which burned it. The shair grew out of the tailor strike. The defendant's commides at the time of the Hugh Carpenter pleaded guilty to assaulting officer Car Patrick Clark, charged with stealing eighty six dollars is money from James Ryan, of 651 Wooster street, on the 6th of December, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny. These prisoners were remanded. Judgment was sus-pended in the case of Daniel Duff, who pleaded guilty to

forgery in the fourth degree.

Two enterprising thioves, having with them a horse and wagon, on Wednesday evening followed one of our hotel coaches which was on its way to a railroad station, and, when they thought an opportune moment had arrived, snatched from the rear of it a trunk, which they deposited in their wagon, and started to drive rapidly off; but, being observed and pursued, in order to make their own escape they were obliged to abandon trunk, horse and wagon.

charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel from two women, to one of whom, it is alleged, he administered chloroform in order to make his operations suc

three o'clock yesterday morning to blow open a safe in a coal office on the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth A woman, named Margaret Casey, was yesterday com

apparel valued at over a hundred dollars, from No. 40 East Broadway, where she was employed as a servant. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commis sioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday Nothing but the regular business came before them. The the charge of the Commissioners on December 31, 1864, was 6,967. The number admitted since has been 1,062.

Prison, making a total of removals of 1,023, leaving in al 7.006 remaining January 7, 1865. A meeting of preminent citizens of Ohio was held at Columbus on the 11th inst., to take measures for making General Sherman a present of one hundred thousand dol-

Since December 31, 39 have died, 869 been discharged.

113 been sent to Blackwell's Island and two sent to State

lars in government bonds.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, immediately on the adoption of the emancipation ordinance by the Constitu ernors of the different loyal States telegraphic message of greeting and rejoic ng over the event.

Converse, in the bank at Malden, Mass., some time ago vill not be executed to day, as was expected, ow ng Governor Andrew having w taheld his signature from the

The New Humashire Democrat a Convention vesterday om nated for Governor E. W. Harrington, of Man

A range of wooden buildings on the west a de of Sussex ing last, involving a loss of \$30,000. The Norwich and Woroster steamboat freight tra p run

engineer, named Jerry Champion, was killed.

The stock market was lower yesterday. Government ecurities were strong. Gold was heavy in the morning but reacted late in the afternoon, closing at 2:20%.

The fall of gold rather unsettled the markets for most goods, yesterday, and but little was done in any department. Imported merchandise was quiet and nominal. Do-mestic goods were dulf and lower in sympathy with gold. Petroleum was quiet and nominal. Cotton was full 3c, per th. lower. On 'Change the flour market was depressed and fully 10c lower. Wheat was insetive and a decline of 2c. a 3c, in prices would have Been necessary in order to pork market was inactive but lower. Beef was steady in price, with a moderate demand. Lard was scarcely so firm, and less doing. Freights were dull and rates nominal. Whiskey was scarcely so firm.

Threatened Deposition of Jeff. Davis by On every wind from the South come reports

of peace movements, peace combinations and propositions for peace. All sorts of doves, bearing olive branches, are passing from Wash ington to Richmond and from Richmond to Washington. It is believed that Jeff. Davis, surrounded by our armies and by hostile factions, is getting very weak in the back, and is prepared to give up his confederacy for the privileges of an amnesty, and that Old Abe is disposed to be exceedingly generous.

F. P. Blair, the father of the family, as a volunteer peace ambassador, has been admitted into Richmond. He is reported as having safely arrived at the Spottswood House, where the bill of fare is corn bread and bacon, at the rate of one hundred dollars a day in rebel scrip, ten dollars in "greenbacks," or two dollars in Union gold. Old Mr. Blair, we presume, may be considered the representative of conservative republicans, though it is possible he may be also strengthened with the blessing of Greeley. The copperhead peace men have likewise detailed their peace messenger to the enemy in the person of Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, whose special mission is perhaps to look after the supposed interests of his party in the preservation of slavery. These two peace messengers—and how many more we cannot tell—have gone out over the troubled waters from Washington. On the other hand, as it appears, the rebel House of Representatives has appointed a peace com mittee of fifteen-including such Southern rebel conservatives as Boyce and Orr, of South Carolina; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, and John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina—on a peace mission to Washington. Next, it is reported that the rebel Vice President Stephens, who, in the very act of joining the rebellion in 1861, made th best and most powerful and prophetic Union speech, South or North, of that day, has applied. on his own account, for permission to come

within our lines to see what can be done in These are mere straws, but they truly indicate the drift of the wind. We have, however, something more to the purpose in the bold and powerful peace factions rising up in Richmond and throughout the so-called "confederacy" against Davis, and looking to his speedy de thronement. These hostile combinations are the ripening fruits of his military blunders and disasters; his remorseless exercise of despotic powers; his personal enmities, jealousies and favoritisms; his suicidal abolition propositions and his degrading suggestion, as a last resort, of a surrender of the rebellious States as colonies to a European Holy Alliance. He has been laboring, through the rebel Congress, to establish hivnself as an absolute dictator. He has failed, and his enemies now defiantly declare the't be must be pulled down and cast | them a chance.

aside as a failure. The Richmond Eramin speaks at last as boldly to this point as did the anti-Jacobin French republicans against Robespierre when they felt sure that his power was broken and his fate was in their hands. The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff.'s faithful and confidential organ, stands at last almost solitary and alone in his defence.

Since the disastrous consequences to "the confederacy" of the military visit of Davis to Georgia, last September, a movement has been on foot in Richmond to depose him and to set up General Lee as military dictator in his place, with absolute powers for war or peace. It is now reported that to this end the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says that "A call is out for a convention of the Confederate States;" that "the intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. Davis, wipe out the Confederate Congress. appoint a dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy." This looks like practical and effective work in behalf of peace, and it is possible, from the powerful rebel opposition element organizing against Davis, that, to save himself, he may, after all, become the leader of a Southern peace movement on the

What else can he do? He is utterly poweress to resist the military combinations that are closing around him. His abolition and foreign intervention proposals can excite only the indignation of Southern slaveholders and the contempt of European potentates. Hence, perhaps, the ready admission of Old Mr. Blair as a peacemaker into Richmond, and hence that eace committee of fifteen from the rebel Congress. Such, however, is the obstinate character of Davis that we rather incline to the opinion that he will fight for his position as Southern dictator till put down by force of numbers. We dare say, too, that, unless General Grant is quick in executing his military designs, the rebels themselves will take the job off his hands of the dethronement and expulsion of Davis from Richmond, and then, with General Lee as dictator we may expect a treaty of submission, amnesty, reunion and

The late operations and the present threatening movements of Sherman and Thomas have warned the Southern planters not yet touched by the war of the dangers before them from continuance of the war-the dangers from Davis as well as the dangers from our armiesdangers which, taken all together, mean nothing less than universal devastation and ruin. To save their slaves and system of slavery from a violent overthrow by Davis, or by the intrusion of invading armies, and their stores of corn and cotton from seizure or from fire, those Southern planters are now turning to the inevitable alternative of submission. They may thus save in the aggregate some three millions of bales of cotton stored away, and keep their negroes around them through a quiet transition from slavery to emancipation. A thousand millions of Southern property are thus thrown into the scales in favor of submission. The owners of this property are opening their eyes, and they are beginning to comprehend their true situation. Hence the increasing boldness of the anti-Davis party at Richmond, and hence we are sure the day of Southern submission and peace is fast approaching.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES .- It is a urious circumstance that while Missouri and the other border slave States-the bulk of whose wealth and the guerdon of whose prosperity have been the property held in negroes-are voluntarily abolishing the institution of slavery by State conventions called by the people, and by amendments to State constitutions, a few gentlemen from the North, who never owned a slave, and have no interest except of a political character in the maintenance of slavery, should be opposing its abolition by a constitutional amendment on the floor of the Lower House of

In Missouri the Constitutional Convention have just decided upon the absolute abolition of slavery by the very positive vote of sixty to four. Maryland has already abolished it. In West Virginia the question is settled by its constitution. Delaware has only one thousand five hundred slaves left to be disposed of, and will speedily follow the other States. The institution is, to all intents and purposes, dead in Tennessee, Louisians and Arkansas, while it is so demoralized in Old Virginia by the war and the presence of our armies for the past four years that it may be considered as cleared out altogether. The Governor of Kentucky, in his last message, admits that slavery is virtually dead there. He says that the rebellion has destroyed properly in slaves; that it exists in name, but not in interest, and that what remains

of it is not only effete but burdensome. Thus we see that there are already three Southern States come over to the North by the free will of the slaveowners themselves, and six other States agitating the question in a direction which must end as it has in Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri. As for those States still in rebellion, the slavery question will be settled there by military power and the exigencies of the time. As soon as the plan urged by Jeff. Davis, General Lee and the Richmond press, of arming and freeing the slaves, is adopted-which it probably will be, as a dernier ressort—the institution is dead and buried forever. How ridiculous it is, then, in the face of facts like these, to see a few Congressmen from the Northern States resisting adoption of the Senate's resolution to abolish slavery by an amendment to the constitution.

DESERTIONS FROM THE EXEMY .- The frequent esertions from the rebe. ranks into our lines prove that the demoralization in Lee's army is considerable, and is, no doubt, but an illustration of the wavering and despondency in the military as well as the political elements of the rebellious States. Every boat that reaches Washington from City Point brings numbers of deserters, some of them belonging to the cavalry arm of the service, who bring their equipments and horses into our lines. It is true that the rebel journals claim a number of deserters from the Union ranks also; but we think these will be found to come from among those foreigners who have been kidnapped, as it were, in Europe, and thrust into the ranks of many of the New England regiments immediately on their landing. These men, of course find their position in the front very unpleasant and they are glad to make any change. But when they find that they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire they will be deserting back again, if the war lasts long enough to give

Complications in Mexico-Maximilian's

The news from Mexico contained in the lette of our Havana correspondent, published yesterday, is of the most important character. It shows that the Emperor Maximilian has at last found out, and is resolved to grapple with, the fundamental evil that threatens the internal peace of his empire. Among all the State papers that he has issued since his accession to power there is none of them that equals in importance the recent imperial manifesto on the vexed question of church property. This matter of ecclesiastical wealth and influence has been the bane of Mexico ever since the early days of the conquest, when the viceroys of Spain took it upon themselves to bestow the lands and treasures of the people on the church as a certain and perpetual inheritance. Every successive government since the birth of the independent Mexican republic has had to contend with the serious difficulties which surrounded reform of this ancient abuse. The church party, however, through the force of their inexhaustible wealth and secret influence have always managed to retain their power and in many cases to extend their privileges. It was not until the enlightened and lamented Comonfort became President of the republic that a blow-though a faint one-was struck at these illegal church combinations. But Comonfort did not succeed, because his remedies were lukewarm and incomplete; and, like all halfway measures directed against great evils, they fell to the ground.

The proceedings of President Juarez were altogether different. He no sooner came into nower than he saw that the church party had to be taken in hand. His long experience as a judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico had doubtless opened his eyes to many abuses not so well known to the rest of his countrymen. The characteristic vigor and determination of the man were at once imparted to his action against the ecclesiastical oligarchy; and had he been supported in his work of reform by a united people the question of church aggran dizement would have been long since finally decided. The energy and resolution of Juarez, however, alarmed the churchmen; and, finding that there was no compact or reliable element athome successfully to oppose him, they, taking advantage of our rebellion, called in the aid of the European Powers, and thus changed the whole aspect of affairs. Ever since Maximilian came into the country

the liberal and the church parties have been watching him closely, each party hoping for advantage from the course he should pursue The oracle has spoken at last, and the decision is against the church. The Emperor says that the matter "demands immediate solution;" and, after giving a heavy blow to the army of priests who are to be found in all parts of the country, by declaring that "the sacraments shall be administered, and the other functions of the sacred ministry exercised thoughout the empire without cost or charge to the people,' he proceeds to direct his Minister of State that he shall, "before anything else," look to the "revision of the operations of mortmain and nationalization of ecclesiastical property, shaping it on the basis that legitimate transactions executed without fraud, and according to the laws which decreed such amortization, shall be ratified." This decree at once disposes of the question, and takes up the matter inst where Junez was forced to leave it off. Upon this action the Emperor must stand or fall among his people; but we are of opinion that he will be warmly supported, and become more popular than ever among the masses of the people. From the church party and their friends he must, of course, look for the bitterest kind of hostility; but as he has had the nerve and the resolution to take this stand, it is to be hoped that he will be firm to the end, and thus ernment as soon as our rebellion is over and we can take that nation in hand.

THE CASE OF THE STREET CLEANERS-ALMOST A RIOT .- Two incidents occurred in the city yesterday, arising out of what we regard as an unwarrantable assumption of authority and responsibility where neither existed. The case of the injunction served upon the Mayor by Mr. John Hecker to restrain him from signing the pay rolls of the laborers at work in cleaning the streets was argued in the Supreme Court, and Judge Ingraham reserved his decision until to-morrow. Mr. Hecker, while proceeding through the Park to the court, was violently se upon by two or three hundred of the indignant laborers, and had to take refuge in the Judge's

Now, there was no necessity for any such demonstration as this. The matter is a very simple one, as the facts will show, and could have been easily settled by regular process of law. These workmen undoubtedly earned their wages and ought to have received them, and if Mr. Boole committed any depredation upon the public purse by overcharging for cleaning the streets he could be made amenable in the courts or removed by Governor Fenton if such a charge were established.

But it appears that the "Citizens' Associa tion," a self-constituted and unauthorized body, undertook to settle the question in another way, and to strike at Mr. Boole through the working men. They got one of their number, Mr. Hecker, to get out an injunction against the action of the Mayor, and then issued a card in the papers calling on the laborers to send their bills to them, and they would examine them and have the injunction removed, as far as regarded the bills which they considered fair and honest. The laborers, not recognizing the right of any irresponsible body of men to control them, refused to accede, and, through the Corporation Counsel, sued for a removal of the injunction in tolo. Hence the riotous proceedings of yesterday.

It is evident that no municipal government can be properly administered as long as an association of men, wholly without authority and acting in their own names only, attempt to regulate the affairs of the city in this way, without regard to the jurisdiction of courts, the sanction of the authorities, or the existence of a State Governor and Legislature.

THE TARDY TRESUNE AND BUTLER'S REMOVAL. As usual, the Herald was a day or two ahead of all the other papers in publishing the news about Butler's removal. The Times copied our report the next day, and several other journals did the same thing; but the Tribune feels very badly, and in a long article acknowledges itself erribly beaten, and blames Secretary Stanton, the government censor and the telegraph operators for it. These gentlemen had nothing to do with the affair. Our news did not come by

telegraph. If the Tribune correst condents had been enterprising enough to get the news they could have so t it as our correspondents did. But, as the Tribune editor wrote, some time ago, "the Herald is constantly ahead. We for the Tribune) are obliged to copy from it."

THE HERALD AND THE PAPER DUTY .- O. to of the twaddling Western papers accuses the HERALD of inconsistency in first favoring the repeal of the paper duty, and then opposi bg it. We have already fully explained our pos !tion in regard to this subject. At the first blush, and out of sympathy with the groans and complaints of the Western editors, we did favor the repeal; but upon reflection we could see no good reason why the newspaper interest should be relieved from the burdens of the war, while other interests continued to suffer. Several of our leading contemporaries share our opinions and join with us in asking Congress not to repeal the duty.

MEXICO.

Defeat of Gen. Courtois d'Herbal by Porfirio Diaz.

THE BATTLE OF ETLA.

GEN. BAZAINE TAKES THE FIELD.

Movements of Riva Palacios and Romero.

Mutiny of an Imperial Carrison and Slaughter of the Prefect.

RISING OF AN INDIAN TOWN.

THE IMPERIAL TROOPS KEPT BUSY.

We are in receipt of very late and interesting advices from Mexico, through reliable sources. Our dates extend to the 28th of December from the city of Mexico. We

subjoin a summary of the chief items of news:—

A French force, numbering, four thousand five hun dred, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, under the com mand of General Courtois d'Herbal, had marched upon the city of Oajaca, in the State of that name. Our former accounts gave us due notice that this expedition was ghold. Porfirio Diaz, the gallant governor of Oajasa had been fully informed of the intentions of the Frence and, with the means at his disposal, made every prepar tion for a vigorous defence. The date of the attack arrived at a town named Etla, three leagues from Oajaca, where a sanguinary fight took place, resulting in omplete rout of the French by a part of the arms of General Pordrio Diaz. In consequence of this, as soon as the news was received in Mexico, three thousand more troops, with a heavy force of artillery, were de-spatched to reinforce d'Herbal, and in a few days after General Bazaine himself left the capital personally to

Palacios and Romero on the 26th of December, the at tacking force succeeding in capturing a part of the city. as far as San Juan de Dios. Reinforcements were, how-ever, rapidly hurried from Mexico to the assistance of the

garrison, when the liberal forces retired, without any pursuit on the part of the imperialists.

The announcement of the final defeat of Aricaga turns out to be baseless, according to our present reports, inasmuch as we now learn that both Arteaga and General Echeagarny have appeared in Michoacan, with forces so considerable that General Donai has found it necessary to withdraw the whole of the French garrison from Guadalajara, leaving the whole of Jalisco, with the exception of the capital, in the hands of the republicans. The capital we learn by the latest advices was also threatened by Rojas.

The whole of the south of Mexico, Puebla and Michoacan, since the defeat of Vicario, is occupied by the republicans; and, as it seems, the imperialists will not or cannot send any forces to dislodge them. The same fate has befailen the port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific, which was only occupied by the imperialists of a brief neriod.

cannot send any forces to dislodge them. The same fale has befailen the port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific, which was only occupied by the imperialists for a brief period. In consequence of this occurrence it is said here that Marquez, the ally of the French, has been deprived of his command, and that he will be sent to Paris.

In Tilapam, a town some four leagues, or twelve miles, from the capital, the garrison revolted against the Imperial Prefect, Bon Ygnacio Falcon, whom they put to death. The soldiers then joined the ranks of the liberal guerilla chief Martinez.

The Indians in Touango have also broken out into open revolution. The first result of their fury was the stoning to death of the Imperial Prefect, Carriedo.

San Juan del Rio, a town on the road from the capital to Queretaro, was threatened by the republican forces, and its danger was considered so imminent that a force had to be hastily sent away from the capital to its rollef. It is stated that on the 27th uit, a decree was signed by the Emperor reducing the whole force of azined Mexicans to four regiments, to be commanded by Generals Tabera and Mejla.

On the 26th uit, the laws termed "Reform" were ratified. The Pope's Nuncio stated that he had brought no instructions with him from Rome. Maximilian gave him two days to consider whether he would sign the concordat on the basis of religious tolerance, the nationalization of the property of the clergy, its transfer to the State and the establishment of the civil list. The Nuncio did not sign, and Maximilian, without further delay, signed the decree—which appeared in our paper yesterday. The bishops and clergy have become sed disgusted with this course of action that it is said that Archibishops Labashida and Mazimia have resolved to leave the country. The first named had a Frenchman for his private secretary named Pasmire, who has been arrested by the imperial police, and directed to quit the empire immediately. There are a thousand conjectures as to the cause of so prumpt and energetic a measure.

Mass Sandwick's Readings -The dramatic readings of ast evening, gave great satisfaction to a select and attentic capacity. Her voice is finely modulated, her intona-tion clear and distinct, and her action graceful and unconstrained. She appears to conceive fully the spirit of the authors from whom she selects her subjects, and thus interprets them with a truthfulness to nature which im-

weeks since it. would be, the auditorium of the building on Broadway, known as the Church of the Messiah, has been adapted to use for lectures, concerts, &c., and will be inaugurated on Monday, the 23d instant, by Mr. Hackthe fund for constructing a monument to the tard in the Park. The edifice is hereafter to be called the Broadway

The theatrical profession will be grieved to learn that Mr. E. Eddy, the well known and popular American Mr. E. Eddy, the well known and popular american actor, has austained a severe domestic affliction in the loss of his cetimable wife. She expired on the 27th ult, in the city of New Orleans, after a long and painful diness, contracted during her residence in this city. She was attended in her last moments by her husband and eldest son. Mr. Eddy had but recently gone to the Crescent City for the purpose of assuming the management of the St. Charles theatre.

Affairs in Boston.
THE RESCUTION OF GREEN DEPERRED—AID FOR SAVANNAII.

To-morrow was the day assigned for the execution of Green, the Malden murderer; but it is understood that

rant, and that the execution of the sentence is deferred for action by the next executive council.

The fund for the relief of Savannah already amounts to \$25,000. The steamer Greyhound will be despatched as a later day to develop the provisions.